

Page 2, line 16 through page 3, line 2, replace the paragraph with:

-- During plugging of a transceiver into the housing 1, rectangular pressing springs 51, 52 formed in the region of the rear end face of the lower part [2] 21 of the housing are prestressed. Locking of the transceiver in the housing takes place by means of a locking clip 6, which is formed in the front region of the lower part [2] 21 of the housing and into which a locking lug of the transceiver can engage. During unlocking of the transceiver by pressing down of the resiliently formed fastening clip 6, the transceiver is pressed out of the housing 1 by the prestressed pressing springs 51, 52. The rectangular ejecting springs 51, 52 are represented in front view in Figure 6.--

Page 8, replace the paragraph on lines 12-26, with:

--The housing according to Figures 1, 2 differs from the known housing of Figure 5 essentially by the design of the pressing or ejecting springs. For instance, formed onto the rear edge 21c of the lateral walls 211, 212 of the housing are two pressing springs 71, 72 which have a trapezoidal form. This can be seen in particular in the front view of Figure 2. In this case, according to Figure 2, each pressing spring 71, 72 has essentially parallel sides 71a, 71b and 72a, 72b,

respectively, of which the longer side is in each case articulated on the lateral wall 211, 212 of the housing. The two other sides 71c, 71d and 72c, 72d, respectively, do not run parallel, the upper side 71c, 72c terminating flush with the upper side of the lateral wall 211, 212 of the housing and extending in the transverse direction at right angles with respect to the [said ]wall.--

Page 9, replace the paragraph on lines 7-11, with:

--The trapezoidal ejecting springs 71, 72 are integrally formed with the wall 211 [21] of the housing and designed as continuations of the wall of the housing which are bent around by more than 90° into the interior of the housing to produce a spring effect.--